

"I have sworn upon the Alter of God, eternal hostility to every form of Tyranny over the Mind of Man."—Thomas Jefferson

H. WEBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRAT.  
SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN, A FEW DOORS BELOW MARKET-STREET.

TERMS:

The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT will be published every Saturday morning, at TWO DOLLARS per annum payable half yearly in advance, or Two Dollars Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months; nor any discontinuance permitted, until all arrearages are discharged.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square will be conspicuously inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year. LETTERS addressed on business, must be post paid.

THE TARIFF.

THE VOTE IN THE SENATE ON THE TARIFF BILL.—The following is the vote in the Senate on the Tariff bill.

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen Ashley Atkinson Atherton Bigby Benton Breece Calhoun Cass Chalmers Colquitt Dickinson Dix Fairfield Haugan Houston Jarnigan Lewis McDuffie Pennybacker Rush Semple Sevier Speight Turney Westcott Yule—28.

NAYS.—Messrs. Archer Barrow Berrien Cameron Culley J. M. Clayton Thomas Clayton Corwin Crittenden Davis Dayton Evans Greene Huntington Johnson of La. Johnson of Md. Mangum Miller Morehead Niles Pearce Phelps Simons Sturges Upham Webster Woodbridge & Wright—27.

THE VOTE IN THE SENATE ON THE TARIFF OF 1842.—Above we publish the vote in the Senate on the new Tariff bill. Some of our readers may be anxious to know how the vote stood on the Tariff of 1842. We accordingly publish it.

YEAS.—Messrs. Barrow Bates Bayard Buchanan Chase Conrad Crafts Craven- den Dayton Evans Huntington Miller Morehead Phelps Porter Simmons Smith of Indiana Sprague Sturgeon Edmudge White Williams, Woodbridge and Wright—24.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen Bigby Benton Berrien Calhoun Clayton Curtis Fulton Henderson Graham King Lum Mangum Merrick Preston Rivers Sevier Smith of Conn., Tappan Walker Woodbury and Young—23.

The names in italic who voted yes are Democrats. The names marked the same way among the nays are Whigs.

*Remarkable Coincidence in the Tariff Vote.*—It is remarkable that one vote carried the Tariff of 1824; one vote the Tariff of 1828; one vote carried the Tariff of 1842 and by one vote in the Senate the Tariff of 1846 has become a law.

THE TARIFF OF 1842 AND 1846 COMPARED.

A comparison of the rates of duties upon some of the articles as actually paid under the tariff of 1842, and to be levied on the same by the tariff to come into operation December 1st, 1846, is given in the Washington Union.

Luxuries. 1842 1846

Wines—Champagne 12 30

Burgundy,

Madera,

Carpets—Wilton Carpets, Turkey, 23 30

Glass—Polished plate, 23 by 14 inches, 27 30

Gloves—Gentlemen's real kid, 22 30

Ladies',

Gentlemen's real French buck,

Braces—India rubber, costing 17 each and above 30 .30

Paper—Billedoux, or fancy note 30 30

Gilt

Pastes—Balsams, cosmetics and perfumes 25 30

Silks—Pocket handkerchiefs made from fine silk 16 25

Silk velvets,

Brocade silk for dresses 14 25

Flannels—Archer's undershirt, costing 60 cents 23 30

Silk and wool flannels, costing \$1 the square yard, 14 30

Hair curled for mistresses 10 20

Chocolate 12 20

Sardines, and other fish prepared in oil 20 40

Furniture of cedar wood, satin wood, &c. 30 40

Gems—Pearls and precious stones when set 7 30

Imitations thereof 71 30

Cameos and imitations thereof, and on mosaic, 71 30

Jewelry—Composed of gold, silver or plama, 20 30

Articles of general use &c. 49 30

Wines—Sicily, Madera (low priced) 120 40

Spices—Pimento 120 40

Ginger 53 40

Cassia 61 40

Carpentering—Treble Ingots 73 30

Ingrain 36 30

Iron—Bar or bolt iron 73 30

Nail or spike rods 99 30

Cut or wrought iron spikes 108 30

Hoop iron 116 30

Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges 52 30

Iron chains other than chain cables 101 30

Wrought for ships, locomotives and steam engines, 88 30

Smoothing-irons, hatters and tailors' pressing do. 66 30

Wood screws 66 20

Coal 62 30

Glass—Plain, moulded, or pressed tumblers 137 30

Gloves—Yellow sheep called Hoxamaton (waggoners and resping gloves) 90 30

Imitation buck 55 30

Women's imitation kid 70 30

Braces—India rubber costing 5 francs, or 93 cts. the dozen. 924 30

Paper—Medium foolscap, &c. 53 30

Sugar, commonly called brown sugar, 62 30

Vinegar, 52 30

Salt, 76 20

Cloths of wool—Broadcloths, cassimines, coatings, and padding 40 30

Lace flannels, bocking, and baizes, 38 30

Silks—Calcutta and other silk pocket handkerchiefs, costing in India \$2.50 for the piece of 7, and weighing eight ounces, 50 20

Dine, costing \$3.75, and twelve ounces 50 20

Black crepes, low-priced 60 20

Pins—Called pound or mixed pins, 53 30

Velvets—Cotton 36 30

Articles of general use &c. 1842 1846

Shrimps—costing 64 cents per yard, 95 30

Cotton prints, or calicoes, costing 12 cts. the running yard, 50 25

Mousseline de Lame—Cotton worsted, 24 inches wide, costing 12 cents, 50 25

Cotton worsted Orleans and sil- pecca cloth, costing 18 cts. the square yard 50 25

Miscellaneous.

Linseed oil 67 20

Cables and cordage, tarred, 120 25

Unmanufactured hemp, 39 30

Wool, coarse, unmanufactured, 5 20

Chain cables, 87 20

Anchors, 62 20

Anvils, 45 30

Mexico—Message from the President.

To the Senate and House of Repre- sentatives:

I invite your attention to the propriety of making an appropriation to pro-

vide for any expenditures which it may

be necessary to make in advance for the

purpose of settling all difficulties with

the Mexican Republic. It is my desire to sanctioned and become a law, what this subject, experience has demon-

strated, as it originally was to avoid, practical constitutional restraint can

the existing war with Mexico, for a hereafter imposed upon the most ex-

cessive just and honorable to both parties, tended system of internal improvements

not, in my judgment, conferred upon

the federal government in all parts

desirable object, will be the adjustment

of a boundary between the two Repub-

lics, which shall prove satisfactory and

convenient to both, and such as neither

will hereafter repeat. In the adjust-

ment of this boundary, we ought to pay

a fair equivalent for any concession

which may be made by Mexico.

Under the circumstances, and consider-

ing the complicated question to be set-

tled by negotiation with the Mexican

Republic, I deem it important that

the sum of money should be put under the

control of the Executive, to be advanced

I need be, to the Government of the

Republic immediately after the ratifica-

tion of a treaty. It might be inconven-

ient for the Mexican Government to

wait for the whole sum, the payment of

which may be stipulated by this treaty

until it could be ratified by our Senate,

and an appropriation to carry it into ef-

fect made by Congress.

Indeed, the necessity for their delay

might defeat the object altogether. The

disbursement of this money would, of

course, be accounted for not as mere

service money, but like other expendi-

tures. Two precedents for such a pro-

ceeding exists in past history during the

administration of Mr. Jefferson, to

which I would call your attention. On

the 25th of February, 1803, an act was

passed appropriating two millions of dol-

lars for the purpose of defraying any

extraordinary expences which may

be incurred in the intercourse between

the United States and foreign nations.

This was made by Congress at the

request of the Executive, and was ap-

proved by the Senate, and ratified by

the President. It was a sum of \$2,000,000.

It was appropriated for the payment of

the debts of the United States to the

French Republic, and for the payment of

the debts of the United States to the

Spanish Republic, and for the payment of

the debts of the United States to the

Portuguese Republic, and for the payment of

the debts of the United States to the

Government of France, and for the payment of

the debts of the United States to the

Government of Spain, and for the payment of

the debts of the United States to the

Government of Portugal, and for the payment of

the debts of the United States to the